

BEER IS THE
NATIONAL BEVERAGE.

MANN
CROSSMAN'S

Retains the nutritive
qualities of malt.

SUNDAY
EDITION.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

SUNDAY
EDITION.

LYCEUM.

NIGHTLY AT 7.30.

THE FEMALE HUN.

Entirely New Play.
By Walter Melville.

MATINEES WED., THURS., SAT., 2.30
Vivid—Captivating—Realistic
—Daily Telegraph.

No. 1,935.—[REGISTERED AT THE
G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1918.

THREE HALFPENCE

HUNS' WHITE FLAG AT FRONT: RED FLAG AT HOME

FOCH PRESENTS THE TERMS.

No Immediate Cessation of
Hostilities Granted.

ANSWER MUST BE GIVEN BY 10 A.M. MONDAY

HUN COURIER ON THE WAY TO THE
GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

The German plenipotentiaries have been received by Marshal Foch, who has handed them the conditions of the armistice, refusing their request for an immediate suspension of hostilities.

A German courier has been sent to Spa (a Belgian watering place about 20 miles from Liège) to communicate the terms to the Chancellor and the German High Military and Naval Commands, who must accept or reject them before 11 o'clock (French time) on Monday morning.

There is little reason to doubt that the Germans will accept the terms—they are in such a hopeless plight that no other course is practicable for them, and they will probably bow to the inevitable at the earliest possible moment, as they are desperately anxious for the fighting to cease.

This is probably due to the fact that nothing but an armistice can now save their army from a disaster unparalleled in the world's history.

THE FOURPARLERS.

Admiral Wemyss Associated
With Marshal Foch.

The present negotiations for an armistice were led up to by the German plenipotentiaries who were notified by President Wilson that they were prepared to accept peace on the basis of the 14 Points laid down by him. After some correspondence, and an historic Conference of the Allies at Versailles, at which full agreement as to peace terms was reached—these not to include "freedom of the seas" in the German sense of the phrase—but to include payment by Germany for all damage done to the Allies on land and sea. President Wilson referred the Hun plenipotentiaries to Marshal Foch for the terms of armistice, and the latter informed them that they must ask for it in the usual manner under a white flag, he also fixing the spot at which they were to advance to the French outposts by the Chimay-Fourmies-La Capelle-Guise road. To all this the Germans agreed, and their plenipotentiaries arrived at the spot on Thursday night, and were handed the armistice terms by Marshal Foch at 6 o'clock on Friday morning, it is stated.

72 HOURS TO REPLY.

German Envoys' Message.

The following message was sent on Friday:

From the German Plenipotentiaries for the Armistice to the Imperial Chancellor and to the German High Military and Naval Commands:

On Friday morning at the Allied General Headquarters the Plenipotentiaries received the conditions of the armistice as well as formal demand that they should be accepted or refused within 72 hours, expiring on Monday morning at 11 o'clock (French time).

The German proposal for an immediate conclusion of a provisional suspension of hostilities was rejected by Marshal Foch.

A German courier, bearing the text of the conditions of the armistice has been sent to Spa, no other means of communication being practicable.

Please acknowledge the receipt and send back the courier as soon as possible, with your latest instructions. (Signed)

The sending of fresh delegates is not necessary for the moment.

ERZBERGER.

Couriers on the Way.

The following message was sent by the German Plenipotentiaries to the German High Command:—The courier, Capt. Heiderich, will leave the lines between 6 and 8 p.m. (French time) in a German motor-car, leaving La Capelle and following the Haudouy-Roquigny—Fourmies—Trelon road. It is requested that his passage may be assured.

A Staff officer with 2 naval cipherers are to cross the lines following the same route. Please indicate by wireless the day and hour of their arrival at the French outposts. The French High Command will take the necessary measures to ensure their passage.

Von Winterfeld.

Spa is 100 miles from Gisors, where the delegates entered the French lines.

THE ARMISTICE.

Hun Reply Not Likely Till To-Day.

It is officially stated that owing to the delay caused by the German barbed wire and machine-gun fire to the journey of the courier with Foch's terms to Spa, no reply is likely till to-day (Sunday).

WHACKED TO A FRAZZLE!

PRINCE MAX BEMOANS
GERMANY'S DEFEAT.
HUNS' BITTER LESSON.

The German people can no longer wage war against an increasingly superior force. It has won a victory over itself and its belief in the right of might—Prince Max.

Prince Max, the German Chancellor, has issued the following message: "To Germans abroad!"

In these difficult days the heart of many amongst you, my fellow-countrymen, who, outside the frontier of the German Fatherland, are surrounded by manifestations of multitudes of joy and hatred, will be heavy. Do not despair of the German people. Our soldiers have fought to the last moment as heroically as any army has. But the German people abroad as shown unprecedented strength in suffering and endurance.

In the fifth year, abandoned by its allies, the German people could no longer wage war against increasingly superior forces.

The victory for which many had hoped has not been granted to us. But the German people have won a still greater victory because it has won a victory over itself and its belief in the right of might.

From this victory we shall draw new strength for the hard time which faces us and on which you also can build.

To those of you who have fought and suffered for the German Fatherland during these 4 hard years of war the German Government will not be lacking in gratitude. As far as it lies in the power of the German Government and the German people to mitigate the sufferings of this war and its consequences, their care will be extended to Germans abroad as well as to Germans at home. Signed, IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR, PRINCE MAX.

APPEAL TO THE NATION.

"Order Essential to Avert Misery."

The following proclamation has been officially issued in Berlin by the War Feeding Department:—

For 4 years the German nation has borne the burdens and deprivations of war with admirable steadfastness. Peace and the raising of the blockade are now close at hand. With this comes the relaxation of our food situation.

From Dec. 1 the bread ration will be increased. Other alleviations will gradually follow. The essential condition for this as well as for the further supply of the population is the absolute maintenance of order.

All disturbances impeding the regular imports of foodstuffs, and threatens the big towns and industrial regions with unspeakable misery.

We address ourselves to the entire German nation to avert this grave danger. (Signed) The Secretary and Committee of the War Feeding Department.

Appeal to Socialists.

The Berlin Socialist Party has issued the following appeal:—

"Workers and Comrades, Peace is assured. In a few hours an armistice will have been announced. Commit now no impudent promises. You have indeed earned the gratitude of the nation," exclaimed one. "Yes, you are the saviours of the country," cried others. "Not at all," retorted Clementine, "the country has saved itself. I have merely done my duty as a citizen. Any one of you would have done the same. There are no medals to be given for this. I do not merit the honour, but I am filled with pride that you should have coupled my name with that of Foch. He is a great soldier, the President, and I am proud to have my name coupled with his."

DISASTER IN STORE.

ONLY CHIMAY BOY LEFT FOR GERMAN TREATY.

The Central News special Paris military correspondent writes:—Marshal Foch's manoeuvre is being marked out with increasing clearness. The line reached by the Allies during Thursday dominates a large area of a circle along the Ardennes, from the immediate environs of Mauberge to as far as Sedan. The march of the 2 wings converges towards Namur, making use of the principal passages leading to that place. The sole passage remaining really at the enemy's disposal is the Chimay gap, which is notoriously a narrow strip of transport. If it is noticed that the part of the German troops in the interior of the arc is more than from Namur than our 2 wings, and that good ways of communication are wanting for the Germans, it will be understood that a large portion of the German army is chasing towards disaster. The Germans cannot fail to be completely annihilated by another order brusquely terminate hostilities.

CHROATS JOIN SERBIA.

Amsterdam, Saturday.—The "Dagbl. Nieuws," as quoted by the "Weser Zeitung," states that the Croatian National Council has agreed to vote for union with Serbia.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

FOR LATEST NEWS
See Back Page.

BRITISH TAKE MAUBEUGE.

FURTHER ADVANCE OF 4 MILES.

(British Official.)

Saturday Morning.—The fortress of Maubeuge has been captured by the Guards and 62nd Divisions.

Our troops have made good progress south of that town and are well east of the Avesnes-Matignies road.

Between the Scheldt and the Avesnes Canal we are pushing forward towards Valenciennes.

North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

Between the Scheldt and the Avesnes Canal we are pushing forward towards Valenciennes.

North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

Between the Scheldt and the Avesnes Canal we are pushing forward towards Valenciennes.

North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

Between the Scheldt and the Avesnes Canal we are pushing forward towards Valenciennes.

North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

Between the Scheldt and the Avesnes Canal we are pushing forward towards Valenciennes.

North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

Between the Scheldt and the Avesnes Canal we are pushing forward towards Valenciennes.

North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

Between the Scheldt and the Avesnes Canal we are pushing forward towards Valenciennes.

North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

Between the Scheldt and the Avesnes Canal we are pushing forward towards Valenciennes.

North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

Between the Scheldt and the Avesnes Canal we are pushing forward towards Valenciennes.

North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

Between the Scheldt and the Avesnes Canal we are pushing forward towards Valenciennes.

North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

Between the Scheldt and the Avesnes Canal we are pushing forward towards Valenciennes.

North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

Between the Scheldt and the Avesnes Canal we are pushing forward towards Valenciennes.

North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

Between the Scheldt and the Avesnes Canal we are pushing forward towards Valenciennes.

North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

Between the Scheldt and the Avesnes Canal we are pushing forward towards Valenciennes.

V.C. FOR AIRMAN HERO.

OUTSTANDING BRAVERY
IN 7 TO 1 FIGHT.

The annals of the war in the air contain nothing finer than the performance of Lt. (Acting Capt.) Ferdinand West, M.C., R.A.F., on whom the King has conferred the Victoria Cross in recognition of his outstanding bravery in aerial combat.

Capt. West, while engaging hostile troops at a low altitude far over the enemy lines, was attacked by 7 aircraft. Early in the engagement one of his legs was partially severed by an explosive bullet and he fell powerless into the controls, rendering the machine for the time unmanageable.

Lt. West, who had been severely wounded, got several good bursts into the enemy machines, which drove them away. Capt. West then with rare courage and determination, despite his wounds, as he was, brought his machine over our lines and landed safely. Exhausted by his exertions he fainted, but on regaining consciousness insisted on writing his report. The War of the Military Cross to Capt. West was gazetted on July 26.

OUR AIRMEN'S "BAC."

2,087 Enemy Machines Felled
in Five Months.

(Official Report.)

From June 1 up to Nov. 6 British airmen in the 5 theatres of war destroyed 2,087 enemy machines and drove down 340 out of control. These are exclusive of aeroplanes destroyed by the 100 bombers, which have been reported missing.

The Independent Air Force have, in the same period, made 286 raids on German towns, dropping a total weight of 536 tons of bombs.

EXCHANGE OF CAPTIVES.

Huns to Ratify Agreement:
Punishment of Brutes.

The Home Secretary announced in the Commons that the German Government has now agreed to ratify the agreement as to the exchange and treatment of prisoners concluded by Lord Newton and Gen. Belfield, and to abstain from any further reprisals over Germany and the heavy air casualties inflicted by British squadrons operating over Belgium.

During the same period 908 British machines were reported missing. The Independent Air Force have, in the same period, made 286 raids on German towns, dropping a total weight of 536 tons of bombs.

RELEASE OF DOCTORS.

DEMobilISATION PLANS.

The Ministry of National Service (says the "British Medical Journal") in a recent memorandum to the War Cabinet, has asked that the early stage of medical demobilisation should be guided by the principle recommended by the Central War Committee, that R.N.V.R. surgeons and specialist medical officers should be released first from the Army, and that temporary commissioned R.A.M.C. officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to this principle, and the Special Reserve Medical Officers who have served away from the area of their practices since the beginning of the war and were engaged in private practice at the time of mobilisation should be released before other medical officers serving temporarily with the forces. The Army Medical Department has agreed to

IMPANT IN HUNLAND

REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

FLEET MUTINIES: HAMBURG IN REBEL
HANDS: KIEL COMMANDANT SHOT.

Germany is in the throes of revolution and it is rapidly spreading. The news which comes to hand arrives through neighbouring

countries, and it is clear that the internal condition of the land is extremely grave. This probably accounts for the state desire of the enemy to conclude peace immediately. The outstanding features of the revolution so far as it has at developed may be summarised as follows:—

Act mutiny of Navy and Army at Kiel.
Bomburg, one of the greatest and richest cities of Prussia and other ports in the hands of revolutionaries.
Prussia: Thousands of deserters demonstrating; Kaiser's Palace ringed round with troops and machine guns; popular clamouring for abdication of the Emperor.

It is clear that the German Empire, faced with overwhelming odds on the battlefield and red revolution internally is rapidly approaching its doom.

THE KIEL MUTINY.

Flag on Royal Palace.
It was for some time past been a source of discontent. Vessels stationed in the port of the outlet received orders to be ready. This possibly meant an invasion on the part of the General

Intention returned a hot fire and the gun was withdrawn and the tunnel freed.

Red Flag Hoisted.
All the ships in the harbour and river hoisted their ensigns and hoisted the red flag, and their crews went ashore. The police and gendarmes outside the docks and public buildings were disarmed, and between 15,000

After a naval attack, especially on the night of Jan. 1, a combination of light vessels took place, and, also, several seagoing vessels, and a few submarines, having been sent to the Kiel harbor, to gain second-grade ports, and to take the Kiel railway. Matters came to a head early when several thousand sailors, after hearing an open-air meeting at the Social Club, decided to secure freedom for a number of their comrades who had been crowded recently for the night into the barracks, and to fight with the gendarmes, and to take the imprisoned sailors on procession, which continued until the number of the demonstrators had increased to a few thousands. The lieutenant ordered the demonstrators to disperse, but they were received with laughter. The lieutenant then ordered his men to shoot into the air, with the result that 8 persons were killed and 21 wounded.

Officers Murdered.—The sailors of the battleship "Kaiser" mutinied, attacked officers with revolvers, and the red flag in place of the black standard, which was lowered to the water. The commander, in the commandeer, were murdered. Others were wounded, and

20,000 workmen left the yards and shops, and the infantry was sent to the barracks. The revolutionaries with a machine-gun were fired upon by officers and also attacked with hand grenades. The revolutionaries opened fire on the barracks in the morning, and the officers, and finally the officers were obliged to surrender the barracks after losing several in killed and wounded. A detachment of the revolutionaries proceeded to the offices of the commandant of Hamburg-Altona who, like Admiral Suchon at Kiel, granted all their demands. The revolutionaries then occupied the offices. At Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven, the revolutionaries completely mastered the situation after a short struggle. All ships at Cuxhaven fly the red flag, and last evening all the ships at Wilhelmshaven did so.

Demonstrations in Berlin.—Big Republican demonstrations have taken place at Berlin. A procession, including many N.C.O.s and men, marched through the principal streets of Berlin, shouting "Down with the Kaiser!" and shouting "Down with the Kaiser!" The majority of the civil population showed little sympathy, but offered no opposition. It has, however, been reported that the crowd around the Kaiser's palace with troops and machine-guns, but so far no attempt has been made to get through

thrown overboard and allowed. Four infantry companies were ordered to march. Three of them threw their rifles into the water, while the fourth med. Then the authorities sent to Wansbeck for cavalry regiments. These were rushed to Kiel, but the mineuters, who were warned, met them on the machine-guns and turned back, killing 2. In the course of the afternoon the German Navy Officers, which decided their rank on condition they obeyed the Sailors' Council. Admirals were ordered to wear the Imperial initial "W" on their caps, but this was canceled. Admiral Souchen, the brother of Kiel (formerly of the

wanted, approved of all demands, including even the resumption of officers and the closing of the casinos.

Palace.—The firing of Prince Henry of Prussia (the king's brother) was lowered to the royal palace and replaced the flag. The battleship König, which had been fired at, came after the flag had been fired at rifles from the quay. The commandant of Kiel (Capt. Schmidt) was taken by a patrol while he was arrested.

REBELS DEMANDS.

Not to Sail Under Any Circumstances.—The demands of the Kiel Soldiers' Council were as follows:—The release of all political prisoners, the press and the right of free expression of opinion, the abolition of letter censorship.

In his account of the affair, says:—

"The submarine was seen astern of the convoy, steaming at slow speed and firing from its gun. This ship.— Fire was opened at extreme range on the U-boat. As the trawler closed on the submarine the range was gradually brought down. Meanwhile the shells were falling all round. Strapnel was fired, and this could be heard striking the deck quite apart from the times when the ship was actually hit. Striking the ship's bow, the trawler is of opinion that this ship made 2 hits. The submarine immediately after made a very effective smoke screen, which shut her from view, and it was to cause fire at the target was no longer visible. The submarine also ceased fire and never reopened. Presently the submarine was seen to be coming out of the smoke screen and was fired at from the surface at high and increased speed. Five more rounds were fired at her, but she was out of range. It was now

the treatment of soldiers. The evidence shows that two of the three ships carrying the prisoners were not equipped with lifeboats, and that the ships' crews were not permitted to take any action to save the prisoners' lives without being punished. The fact that the prisoners were not permitted to take any action to save their own lives without being punished is a clear indication that the prisoners were not treated as human beings. The fact that the prisoners were not permitted to take any action to save their own lives without being punished is a clear indication that the prisoners were not treated as human beings.

These measures may only be consent of the Soldiers' Council.

Bamburg Revolution.

The revolutionary movement soon spread to Bamburg, where it was successful. A guard under a (inside the courts of justice Holsten Platz were disarmed and taken to the police office by revolutionaries, wearing red armbands and carrying weapons. In the forenoon a large assembly listened to an address by the honorary Socialist Dittmann, who recently released from imprisonment for his activities. The Berlin station was before midday, and troops were leave were persuaded to rejoin the demonstrators. The group made its way to the machine-gun company east near the mouth of the Elbe (which is reached by lifts for passengers and vehicles) and there they prepared for the revolutionaries, killing and wounding several. But the revolutionaries were not deterred.

Waites missed her "ring" paper, and later found it had been placed through the letter-box. Someone had forged her name, she had drawn her money from the Army Office. Mrs. Waites gave information to the police.

Det.-sgt. Elsam said prisoner admitted that she had the paper and money from a woman in the office.

Accused had been in custody for a week, and the Bench now bound her over for 2 years.

THE LODGER'S LOSS.

In a case at Shoreditch County Court, a sequel to the alleged robbery of Jewess, defendant was sentenced to the value of £22 10s., belonging to a lodger, by a wounded soldier, Judge Clier said defendant could not be held responsible for the circumstances. "It was the most natural thing in the world for a person to give shelter to a wounded soldier nowadays," he was told. "If a person there was no legal liability on him to protect plaintiff's goods. Plaintiff should have locked his door."

DRAUGHTS

PROBLEM No. 1,920.
By Pte. M. Byrne, Pattisall.
BLACK.

[illegible][illegible]

12-19, 11-4-11, 7-30, White with
1915-1917, Lewis, Welsh Canada, White with
1918-1919, 10-19-1919, White with
24, 27, 30; King 8, Black to 20, 27, 32, 35, 36-1
36, 37-15, 16-20, 17-18, 20-27, 32, 35, 36-1
Volume I. (2nd edition) "Encyclopedia of the
Columbus (Kear, Bristol to hand, 1920, second
edition) 12-19, 11-4-11, 7-30, White with
spot on the M. More. and history of the
included. The play and got up are first
performance Match—New York, 8, Liverpool
drawn, 15.
W. O. Jones and Others—Foghorn write 4.
Merced at Kingsdown, Bristol.

LOST RELATIVES.

The following particulars must be enclosed with
copy, together with a list of persons
among these heard of (must exceed a year's res-
idence in the country).

RECENT WILLS IN BRIEF.

Mrs. P. Walker, S. Norwood Hill	\$18,731 68-43
J. E. E.	
Capt. J. Bland, West Yorks Regt.	52,000
F. J. B. Bainton, Beverley,	42,000
P. Burrell, Mildenhall	42,000
AS L. F. Pluck, Lancaster gate, W.	29,800
T. T. Tucker, Wakefield gate, W.	29,800
W. F. Farnham, Wakefield	19,000
H. A. E. Beerton Warburton	19,000
J. J. Cowan, M.B., Malvern	19,000

DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED

If you are deaf you need remain deaf no longer. Why? Because a great deal of deafness is made up of which all persons suffering from Deafness and noises in the Head may be absolutely and permanently Cured. This marvelous treatment is so simple, natural and certain in its results that you wonder why you have not been cured already. All you have to do is obtain the results. If you suffer from Deafness, Noises, or Catarrh write now and we will send you the particulars of this wonderful Cure, which will be sent post free. —Write H. Clifton, 2, 1/2, Arden

SKIN TROUBLES.
REMARKABLE FREE OFFER.
If you have any kind of skin trouble
you can get rid of it and secure a per-
manent cure by using
WATERBURY'S

Prove this for yourself. Send to your name and address (a postcard will do) to David Macquoen Company, Ostermoor Row, London, E.C. 4, and return you will receive Free Sample packet, containing:—

Box of Vegetine Pills,
Tablet of Vegetine Scap,
and valuable booklet —
"Skin Troubles and Their Cure."
Vegetine Pills have cured thousands
of cases of severe Skin Trouble. They
are wonderful for the complexion.
When writing mention this paper
and you will receive sample packet by

Do you 'Tatcho' your Hair?
 Here previously thin and weak, the hair soon becomes thick and robust under the treatment of "Tatcho," the well-known hair-grower. Introduced by Mr. George H. Sims, author, dramatist and philanthropist, who said for the first time, "Look at my hair now! Isn't that convincing evidence of the value of Tatcho?" Nita

of its merits, declared that Tachto is the only remedy worthy the name of hair-grower. To prove its perceptive merits, get your Chemist or is authorised to do so, to supply a bottle for 3d, or will be mailed free on the Chief Chemist, Tachto Laboratories, Kingsway, London.

Of Chemists and Stores Everywhere.

Tachto

FOR THE HAIR

Allinson

Bread

...ome
...teress
...the
...ation

FIFTY YEARS' SUCCESS.
DO'S COMPOUND RENAL PILLS—Most
 remedy for Pains in Back, Gravel,
 Water on the Bladder, Stomach, &c. of
 post free Dr. De Ross' Medicine Co.,
 London, N.W.5.—[Adv.]

